The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,621.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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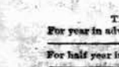
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narmkal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

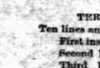
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundavi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 26th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

	Up. Aug.		Down. Sept.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Bussorah	9
,, Kurrachee	24	,, Fao	11
,, Gwadur	25	,, Bushire	11
,, Muscat	28	,, Linga	13
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Linga	31	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	Sept. 3	,, Gwadur	19
,, Fao	4	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive Bussorah	7	Arrive Bombay	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	1 4
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero ..... 2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ..... 2,00 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino ..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
,, Suez	36	22	8	Without Food.
,, Port Said	28	24	10	
,, Alexandria	32	25	10	
,, Messina	45	32	12	
,, Naples	47	34	13	
,, Leghorn	50	35	15	
,, Genoa	50	35	15	Including Wine
,, Marseilles	53	36	15-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

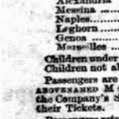
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET FILS and PILA will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also for Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food.
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 9th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Rajkissen Circle, 6th June 1870.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S Celebrated STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLIAMS,

207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35	Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.	
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-10.
,, VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	,, PARIS	£2-12	£15-13.

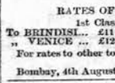
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 29th August. It has limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9
Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.	
REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together.—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.	

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, [Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,] Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *via* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, *via* Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TROWBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are required to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the General Assembly's Institution, Kolabadevie Road, by the Rev. R. Jardine, B. D. Sc. D., on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"Moral and Religious Features of the Present Times."

All educated Native Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY and POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	,, 2 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	,, 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his own contrivance ; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice ; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY and POONA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariats,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Best Trinidee Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.	
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.	
Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Pire Bricks complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 12th August 1870. Superintendent.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees One Thousand per Share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 12th August 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row, west, on THURSDAY the 25th August 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1870, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 13th to 25th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS called for SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving same, if approved, passing the LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNTS, is POSTPONED, and will now be HELD on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of August 1870 at 4 P.M.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st July 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 1st day of August 1870, at the Office of Messrs. William Nicol and Co., the Resolution No. 3, confirmed on the 17th day of May 1870, was altered so as to read as follows :—

That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they are hereby authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects, and good-will of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, to the Mofussil Company, Limited, except the sum of Rs. 66,455, which the Liquidator in liquidation be authorized to retain and divide among such Shareholders of the Company as may be on the register at the date of the transfer of the Company's property by the Liquidator or Liquidators at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 1899 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each in such last mentioned Company, with the sum of Rupees 350 paid up or credited on each of said last mentioned shares, the said Mofussil Company, Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform all the existing contracts, agreements, and obligations of the said Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited.

Now NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company WILL BE HELD on the 17th AUGUST, at 3-30 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co ; when the following Resolution will be proposed :—"That the Resolution as above stated, passed at the Meeting held on the 1st day of August 1870, be confirmed."

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay. 1st August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies on an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the following business, viz :—

1. To appoint a Member to the Committee appointed to consider, in concert with the Director of Public Instruction, the best means of applying the Municipal Grant for Educational purposes, in the place of Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., resigned.

2. To receive from Dr. Lumsden, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to convey his thanks to the Justices for the flattering recognition of his services.

3. The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1869.

4. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee at Meetings up to date.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th August 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the following Roads :—

1. Grant Road, from Free Passage to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street, between Falkland and Bellasis Roads.
3. De Lisle Road, from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road, from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road, from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before P.M. on the 29th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads :—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved ; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisement they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,

G. H. FARRAN,

Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.

G. H. FARRAN,

The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,

Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, that we shall forthwith call upon Creditors or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September ; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,

For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of three thousand tons of best COALS for Locomotive Engines will be received up to the 17th instant.

Each Tender should be forwarded in a Sealed Envelope, addressed to F. MATHEW, Esq., Acting Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, and endorsed "Tender for Coals."

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. R. LIGHT,

Secretary to the Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 18th inst., H. M. Steam Tug WADALLA, of 100 Tons and 20 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The Sale of the Vessel will not be considered final, until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government ; a Deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th August 1870. Marine Storekeeper.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale :—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1860, 1 screw of 254 28/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 235 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Earl Canning, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 261 37/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Sir John Lawrence, built of Iron at London in 1865, being 577 10/100 tons, 70 Horse Power, 204 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet beam, draft of water 11 feet when light, 14 feet when deep.

Terms of Sale—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government ; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1870. Marine Storekeeper.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work) ..... Rs. 4

Brougham ..... ,, 0

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT UNDERSEEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—COPIES of a MAP of GERMANY and SURROUNDING COUNTRIES (in 4 Sheets) at 4 Rupees per Map, are FOR SALE at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Presidency. Applications for them should be made to the undersigned, as no receipt from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, for the price of the Map, which should first be paid into his office.

C. W. TREMENHEERE, Major-Gen. R. E.,

Chief Engineer, Presidency.

Public Works Department, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

Now Ready.

PLAN DRAWING HINTS FOR BEGINNERS,

Compiled by

Captain GRIERSON, Staff Corps,

Mem. Soc. Engineers.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had of

HORMUSJEE SOHABJEE, Book-seller,

Meadow Street.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the Cities known in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, Banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Importer, Mr. James Lalor, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—August 16.

Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Deane, Captain, late 2-1st Royal, on half pay, from Jhansie.
Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th August 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
Royal (Bengal) Engineers.—Lieutenant E. A. Trevor to be Captain, from the 11th June 1870.
Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. G. Gyll to be Captain, from the 22nd June 1870.
Lieutenant R. S. M. Mackenzie to be Captain, from the 22nd June 1870.
14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant W. B. Lindsay to be Captain, from the 17th April 1870.
103rd Foot.—Local Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Kempt to be Colonel, from the 6th of July 1870.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
8th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. Chapman, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel Ward, or until further orders. Dated 26th July 1870.
2nd Native Infantry.—Captain J. A. D. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Rennick, who vacated by having proceeded on furlough to England. Dated 29th July 1870.
Ensign C. W. Mowpenny, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Gordon, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 29th July 1870.
15th Native Infantry.—Local Captain A. I'E. H. Holmes, 79th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Warburton, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 29th July 1870.
22nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Harden, who vacated on promotion to Captain. Dated 28th July 1870.
Lieutenant W. M. Meacham, 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Gordon, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 28th July 1870.
24th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, from 2nd Squadron Subaltern 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Wallerstein, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 28th July 1870.
30th Native Infantry.—Captain C. R. Cock, Staff Corps, and attached to the regiment, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Young, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 28th July 1870.
34th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. G. M. DeL. Bean, Quartermaster 43rd Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Cooke, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 29th July 1870.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the following:—
41st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. N. Teed, at his own request, to resign the appointment of Quartermaster. Dated 27th July 1870.
Lieutenant Teed will proceed and do duty with the 13th Native Infantry at Bareilly.
Major E. P. Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted for general duty at the Presidency, with effect from the 1st May last.
[This cancels the leave granted to Major E. P. Lloyd, by G. O. C. C. of the 16th May 1870.]
The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed, on the 14th ultimo, the prescribed test in Punjabee under Rule VIII of G. G. O. No. 734 of 1854:—
Lieut. A. C. Crookshank, Adjutant 32nd N. I., Staff Corps.
Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—
5th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Kilgour, 1st Battalion.
The general leave to Nynee Tal, granted by G. O. C. C. of 6th April last, to Lieutenant J. B. Bethune, Instructor of Musketry 37th Foot, is cancelled at that officer's request.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th ultimo:—
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Fairland, 21st Hussars.
Assistant Surgeon W. Corban, M. D., 1st Hussars.
Assistant Surgeon W. Finden, 11th Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon T. H. Hendley, doing duty at Allahabad.
Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gregg, M. B., 4th Native Infantry.
Staff Asst. Surgeon J. Inkson, M. D., British Medical Staff.
Apothecary W. Price, Sub-Medical Dept.
Assistant Apothecary G. Kanning, Sub-Medical Dept.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th August 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—
1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers.—Lieutenant W. C. Ormond to be Captain, from the 13th July 1870.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—
1st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Atkins, who has vacated by taking furlough. Dated 1st August 1870.
With reference to G. G. O. No. 726, dated the 26th July 1870, Major General J. Travers, V. C., is posted to the Meerut Division, and will relieve Major General C. Troup, C. B., on the 12th August 1870.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to transfer Major C. C. Ekins, Bengal Staff Corps, from Mean Meer to Meerut, for duty, at the expiration of his present leave of absence.
Captain A. J. C. Birch, Station Staff Officer at Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, Fort William, vice Captain and Local Major F. Ellerton, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters. Dated 30th June 1870.
Captain L. E. Evans, late 15th Native Infantry, returned from furlough, is attached to the 34th Native Infantry, for duty.
Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—
1st Foot,—Ensign M. N. O'Connor, 1st Battalion.
The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committee, on the 11th ultimo, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1854:—
Lieutenant W. P. Platt, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant H. S. Smith, Royal Artillery.
Cornet A. M. Muir, 4th Hussars.
Schoolmaster J. W. James, 4th Hussars.
Cornet C. H. V. Garbett, 5th Lancers.
Cornet L. G. Mundy, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant M. Armstrong, 2nd Sq. Subn. 5th Bengal Cavalry, 20th Hussars.
Ensign N. C. Martelli, 1st Bn. 4th Foot.
Ensign J. H. Brodby, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot.
Schoolmaster J. Bingham, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot.
Ensign H. A. Abbott, 37th Foot.
Ensign L. W. Christopher, 2nd Wing Subn. 34th N. I., 38th Foot.
Schoolmaster A. J. Baillie, 38th Foot.
Captain A. G. Wynen, 39th Foot.
Ensign C. H. Hope, 2nd Bn. 60th Foot.
Ensign J. F. Corthew, 62nd Foot.
Captain J. W. Garlick, 106th Foot.
Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell, 106th Foot.
Ensign R. Gordon, 109th Foot.
Private J. Jarrie, 109th Foot.
Captain C. T. M. Higginson, General List, Cavalry.
Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—
17th Foot.—Captain C. W. B. Aylmer, 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant A. H. Bertie, 1st Battalion.
Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Maturine will, on the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to and do duty at Meerut.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Oudh Division Order, dated the 30th June last, attaching Assistant Surgeon F. A Smyth to the 34th Native Infantry, for duty.
Presidency District Order, dated the 16th June last, directing the undermentioned Medical Officers, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Rawul Pindee for duty:—
Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer.
Assistant Surgeon W. F. Murray, M. B.
Dated the 15th June last, directing Assistant Surgeon F. A Smyth, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Lucknow for duty.
Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 7th March last, appointing Assistant Surgeon R. Deacon, Civil Surgeon, Sylhet, to afford medical aid to the detachment 44th Native Infantry, with effect from the 27th November 1869.
Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 18th June last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Scott, M. B., to the medical charge of the Royal Artillery Division, with effect from the 19th May last, vice Surgeon C. C. Lempster, proceeded on leave.
Nowshera Station Order, dated the 1st July, appointing Lieutenant F. W. Macmullen, Station Staff Officer, Superintendent of Sudder Bazaar, in addition to his other duties, as a special case, vice Captain H. L. Hawkins, 5th Bengal Cavalry, proceeding on detachment duty.
106th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 24th June last appointing Lieutenant G. R. Pooley to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 17th idem, vice Lieutenant H. M. Campigne, proceeded on sick leave, there being no qualified officer available.
109th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd June last, appointing Lieutenant W. H. Webb to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain G. Scott midi
23rd Punjab Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st July, appointing Lieutenant C. E. Massy, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th April last, vice Lieutenant and officiating Adjutant H. Paterson, proceeded on leave.
[illegible] Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st [illegible] Ensign C. A. Mercer to officiate as Quarter[illegible] in addition to his other duties, during the absence [illegible] Lieut. G. F. Young.
The undermentioned [illegible] leave of absence:—
General Staff.—Colonel [illegible] C. B., Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant General, [illegible] for ten days, from date of availing himself of [illegible] embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.
Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant C. H. Thompson, F. Battery, C. Brigade, to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Lieutenant R. G. S. Marshall, F. Battery, F. Brigade, to remain in Cashmere, from the 1st September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.
20th Hussars.—Veterinary Surgeon F. D. Bray, to Simla and Bombay, from the 1st August to the 15th October, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain R. L. Tottenham, (8 Battery, 8th Brigade,) from the 21st to the 28th May, to enable him to rejoin.
2nd Captain W. Gilmour, No. 1 Battery, 25th Brigade, from the 15th to the 17th July, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.
Lieutenant M. H. Hayes, 2nd Wing Subaltern 35th Native Infantry, to Dalhousie, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on medical certificate.
Lieutenant E. Walsh, No. 5 Battery, 24th Brigade, from the 19th to the 20th July, both dates inclusive, to enable him to rejoin from privilege leave.
12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Local Captain G. F. Gavin, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.
16th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. Mitchell-Innes, to Bombay, in extension, from the 31st August to the 29th September, to appear before a medical board.
24th Foot.—Ensign E. Sperling, to remain in Calcutta, from the 24th July to the 6th September, to study the native languages, in extension of privilege leave.
Staff Corps.—Captain H. A. Lewes, Wing Officer 5th Native Infantry, from the 30th June to the 1st July, under the rules of 1868, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join his regiment.
Lieutenant G. B. J. Shakespear, Adjutant 11th Bengal Cavalry, from the 1st to the 3rd July, under the rules of 1868, to enable him to join his regiment, in extension of privilege leave.
Late 67th Native Infantry.—Captain B. E. Reade, doing duty with the 2nd Native Infantry, to remain at Darjeeling, from date of quitting regiment to the 22nd October, on medical certificate.
Indian Medical Department.—Surgeon Major J. D. Crawford, M. B., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to Kangra, from the 13th July 1870 to 12th January 1871, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Simla, 6th August 1870.

REPORTS OF CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that any change, temporary or otherwise, in the command of a station, shall be immediately notified by the officer succeeding to the command, *direct* to Army Head Quarters, for the information of His Excellency.

REPORTS OF FURLOUGH.

Whenever an officer holding an appointment in a Native Cavalry or Infantry Regiment, under the orders of the Commander in Chief leaves his corps for the purpose of proceeding on furlough, an immediate report of departure is to be transmitted *direct* to the Military Secretary to His Excellency.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the extension to the Bengal Presidency, of the grant to Warrant Officers and their families of a free passage by rail to Bombay when ordered to embark in Her Majesty's Troopships either on duty or when proceeding to England on leave on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1109 of 10th November 1869.

BANDS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Horse Guards' letter, dated the 26th May 1870, for the guidance of Commanding Officers:—
"I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you, that Regimental Bandsmen, who are not members of the Church of England, are to be permitted to fall out, whenever such an arrangement is necessary, to enable them to attend Divine Service at their own place of worship at the prescribed hour."

COMPENSATION CLAIMS FOR CLOTHING.

Under instructions from Government, clause 95 of the Bengal Clothing Regulations, 1855, is republished, and the rule therein laid down, regarding the submission of claims to compensation on account of clothing, will be strictly enforced in future:—
"No claim beyond twelve months shall on any account be admitted by Government. Should any claim of longer date be established, the same will be admitted and charged against the officer through whose neglect clothing had neither been supplied nor compensation in lieu thereof obtained."

COURTS MARTIAL.

The Commander-in-Chief in India directs that, in future, with a view to the more speedy despatch of business, all applications for Courts Martial, which are sent to Head Quarters for the orders of His Excellency, shall, though addressed at foot as heretofore to the Adjutant General in India, be forwarded *through the Deputy Judge Advocate General in Bengal*. In like manner officers commanding regiments and detachments will address their applications for Courts Martials to the Assistant Adjutant General or Brigade Major, but will send them under cover to the *Deputy Judge Advocate of the division or district*.
Every care must be taken by the officers through whom these applications pass to avoid delay in their transmission.

STAFF CORPS PROBATIONERS.

The following letter from the Government of India, Military department, to the Military department, Bombay, N 565, dated 28th June 1870, is published for information and guidance:—
"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 665, dated 11th February 1870, relating to an enquiry as to whether a probationer for the Staff Corps from a British regiment who fails to pass in the prescribed tests, would be entitled to a free passage to rejoin his corps in England; and in reply to state for the information of the Right Honble the Governor in Council, that in all such cases the officer who fails to pass for the Staff Corps should be so informed at once, and be put on British pay from the date of failing to pass the final examination. He should be provided, if possible, with a passage in a troop-ship, but if none be available, then the actual expense of the passage, and no more, should be paid to the agents of the vessel conveying the officer to England."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Trowbridge	Reynolds	Calcutta, June 13.
	Fathie Salam	Moran	Mauritius, July 25.
	Brechin Castle	Kerr	Melbourne, July 9.
	Crusader	Kilvert	London, May 2.
	Olive	Clark	Rio de Janeiro, June 30

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Sattara (s)	Salantine	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Douglas, Anderson, to Liverpool,
Steamer China, Babot, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.
The ship Glen Saunox, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.
DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
12	Cromwell	.....	.....
	Geraldine Paget	.....	.....
	British Sovereign	.....	.....

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under Mrs. McDONALD and Miss COLLETT.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under Mrs. McDONALD and Mr. McAFEE.
Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.
The Course of Instruction comprises:—
Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-drawing. Algebra and Euclid.
Writing and Arithmetic. — Latin.
History. — Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.
FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 "
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10
BOARDERS.
The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON. }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.
CUMMINS—August 9th, at Doraudali, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Turner Cummins, Esq., 10th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.
FLOOD—August 8th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. F. Flood, of a daughter.
MARRIAGE.
CAMPBELL—HALL—August 9th, at St. Paul's Church, Madras, Lieutenant D. McN. Campbell, R. E., youngest son of the late Sir J. W. Campbell, Bt., of Ardnamurchan, to Sarah, daughter of the late W. H. Hall, Esq.
DEATH.
BALFOUR—July 15th, at Chandah, Graham M. Balfour, Captain, Commanding Detachment, 23th M. N. I., aged 32.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

THE problem at Metz, it seems, had been partially solved, while we were com[illegible] last Monday afternoon. The Emperor, w[illegible]m the telegram, had adopted the third of the [illegible]rses open to him, and had resolved to take [illegible]rmy from the Moselle to the Meuse. We assume this, because he betook himself to Verdun, forty odd miles away on the very western boundary of old Lorraine, a movement implying the retreat of the head-quarters to that fortress. Up to Sunday, we now learn the French army were still grouped about the eastern faces of Metz, in lines somewhere between the Nied and the Moselle. On that day, however, the Emperor, going off to Verdun, left orders for his troops to shift their camps a bivouac from the right to the left bank from the east to the west side of the town. We may infer that the cause of this move was the increasing pressure of the Germans working round his right, perhaps the passage of the Moselle at Custines or Dieulouard below Nancy. Or it may have been that he thought the army better placed on the left bank and more capable of manœuvring to prevent a hostile passage of the Moselle. But in that case why go so far to the rear himself as Verdun, unless he is giving up the command of the army? Whatever the reason, the German outposts soon reported the French movement. The First Corps, East Prussians, under von Mantenffel, and the Seventh Corps, Westphalians, under von Zastrow, marched up and attacked their foes when the Moselle and the streets of Metz and the narrow bridges over the Seille and Moselle separated one-half the army from the other. The action must have begun late in the day, for the Emperor did not start by train until two o'clock, and he would not have left had the fighting begun. The battle may have commenced about three or four and have lasted until dark, for the armies were engaged four hours. The Emperor must have returned at the first intimation of fight which could reach him, en route; for at ten P.M. he was back again at Longeville, a village about a mile and a half from Metz, and thence he had the satisfaction of assuring the Parisians that his troops had repulsed the enemy. On his side, the King of Prussia sent off news of victory, and as both sides claim a success, the battle was probably drawn. At the very best the Germans could but drive the French under the guns of the outworks, and, if they penetrated so far, were perforce obliged to halt when they came within range of the heavy guns on the ramparts of Metz. The signal fact is that the pressure of the Germans made the Emperor's advisers deem a retreat expedient, and that the Germans were quick enough to catch their antagonists cut in two by a river. It will now be interesting in the highest degree to learn whether the French army has halted on the left bank of the Moselle or whether it has retreated behind the Meuse. If so it will not avail them, because the Meuse can be turned by Commercy and St. Mihiel, from Nancy, Dieulouard and Pont-à-Mousson; while if the right bank has been wholly abandoned, a corps of Germans can seal up the issues from Metz on the eastern front.

It becomes more probable every day that the blockade of Strasbourg will be converted into a siege, and that this fortress will be reduced. The arsenals of Coblentz and Rastadt can supply matériel, and the acquisition of Strasbourg, in the event of reverses, would be of vast importance to the army now fighting the battle of German Independence on French soil. A siege of Strasbourg, if it should occur, will bring to the minds of many the fine old ballad, with its touching and tender air, sung so often scores of years ago, and beginning

O Strassburg, O Strassburg, du wunderschöne Stadt,
Darinnen liegt begraben so manniger Soldat.

THE present threat of the Chinese Government to foster the cultivation of opium at home, until the Indian trade is destroyed, and the palpable danger that must ensue to the revenue of this country, if India cannot compete with China in her own markets, has once more roused the attention of the public to the question of the advisableness of continuing the present system of poppy cultivation as it is carried on in Bengal, or of giving up that monopoly, and adopting the Malwa system and levying an impost on all manufactured opium. The Bengal system is a most expensive one we admit, but it must not be forgotten that to the Government a very much larger profit on each chest ensues by their present arrangement. Some of our readers may not be aware how the system works in Bengal, and we therefore purpose giving a sketch of the matter as it now exists. Six millions clear profit comes into the Government treasury every year in Bengal from the monopoly that is established with reference to the cultivation of opium. No wonder that all interested in the Government should be on the alert to discover any illicit cultivation that may be going on; and we can well imagine a Commissioner on his tour, on passing through an opium district, anxiously enquiring as to many small patches of opium cultivation that may be seen amongst other crops, and at once imagining that he had come upon an instance of illicit growth and revenue fraud. We know that many such cases have been noticed, and it will no doubt be interesting to many of our readers, if we glance at the system adopted for securing to the Government its rights, and point out how thoroughly matters are arranged and how satisfactory the working of the Opium Department is. There are two Agencies in Bengal, the one at Patna, the other at Benares. It is with the latter we are the better acquainted, and our facts have been observed in that district. An *assamee*, or opium cultivator, is perhaps one of the most independent of all natives, and dealing as he does with Government, getting immediate and cash payment for his crop, and being kept supplied by advances, he should be classed as "comfortable." They are of no particular caste, for whether it be that "poppy" cultivation is not considered derogatory, or the cash is acceptable to all castes and colour, it is a fact that all conditions are found amongst these ryots.

The principle of cultivation is somewhat as follows. A number, few or great, of these ryots place themselves under the supervision of a head man, or *lumberdar*, as he is called, who represents them to the agent of the district, and through whom all transactions are carried out. He gets no pay for this work, but custom affords him a series of perquisites, such as a free passage from and to his village, and the scrapings of the plates on which his "assamees" bring their opium to the godown. The ryot enters into an agreement with the lumberdar to cultivate so much ground for poppy growth, and he must never cultivate *any less*. This does not seem to be generally understood, that it is a *decrease from agreement* that is to be carefully watched for, and not any *increase on agreement*. The latter is encouraged throughout all opium districts, provided always that the land is shown at the time of measurement, which usually takes place in November.

Having then stated the *lowest* quantity of land it is proposed to cultivate for opium, a license is issued, and an advance of four rupees a beegah is made to the lumberdar, who, after deducting his expenses backwards and forwards from his village and giving so much *salami* to the amlah (a practice not confined we are aware to opium districts), he divides the advance amongst the ryots in proportion to the quantity of land they have. Immediately after these advances are given the system of check, that is so complete, begins. The zilladars makes a tour of his zillah and measuring (as it is technically called *Lathabundee*) each plot, he can easily tell if any assamee has planted in excess. But now come the *ameens*, who being specially appointed for the purpose, measure carefully and correctly each field, and report to sub-deputy agent of the district weekly. These men are paid a percentage on every hundred beegahs they measure, and necessarily look closely after the cultivator, and their work is still further subjected to test by the gomashta.

The second instalment of money is made some time about January, when the crops have been estimated at sight by the subordinate staff of the agency, who are in the districts from November to March for this purpose. The lumberdar gets advances accordingly. It must not be supposed that because scattered and isolated patches of cultivation are to be seen that they are illicit and have not been measured. Poppy requires certain soil and certain conditions for its favourable growth, and the assamee has to select such a position that will combine these requisites. As we have before said it is not unlawful to exceed the agreement, it is when the extent is less that the penalty of "forfeiture of three times the amount of advances paid to him" is enforced.

An assamee pays on the average eight rupees a beegah rent, and a tolerable yield of opium would be six seers or a trifle over. The Government pay four rupees eight annas a seer for the crude opium, so that the ryot may be said to get clear of all expenses for rent, watering, labour, &c., about eight rupees a beegah. He has all his outlay provided for him, and thus responsibility is but very slight. He has also a certain profit upon the leaves and flowers of the poppy plant. These are dried in the district and are classified when sent in to the various sub-agencies. They are used for "shell" or outer covering of the cake of opium, which is made up at the sudder factory at head-quarters. That Government do suffer to some extent from loss is true, but it is not from illicit growing—the real injury being done by smuggling. It cannot be doubted that this goes on to an enormous extent every where in India, but we have been told that it is most serious in the Oudh districts, and as we have some very reliable information on this point we purpose considering the subject in another article.

Of one thing we are certain, that the energy and satisfactory organization of the Opium Department renders any fears of illicit growth of poppy to any extent quite unnecessary, and the civil authorities may pass isolated fields and secluded plots with an undoubted assurance that they are registered and licensed in the books of the sub-deputy agent of the district.

CAPTAIN E. R. GOODE, Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

MR. J. CREWE, of the Barrack Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND HONORARY LIEUT. J. MURRAY, Head Assistant in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary.

SURGEON MAJOR D. YOUNG, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, in medical charge 4th Bengal Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Australia for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

THE following adjustments of rank in the Commissariat Department have been made:—
"The promotion and reversions notified in Government General Order No. 430, dated 15th June 1870, to have effect from 2nd idem, the date on which Major J. Clements joined his appointment at Kurrachee on return to India from furlough."

MR. J. W. HAYES, of Lincoln's Inn, was enrolled as a barrister at the Madras High Court last week.

WE stated erroneously yesterday that there was no Horny on the map of the seat of war. It should have been on the imperfect maps at our disposal. Horny is a railway station eighteen miles from Metz and twenty-five from Forbach.

A CALCUTTA paper refers to a rumour of disturbances having broken out amongst the troops at Morar. It says that neither in the Foreign or Military Department has any report of disturbance or unsettled feeling amongst the troops, or civil population, at Morar or elsewhere, been received.

THE following appeal to the French residents of Calcutta, has been published in that city:—
AVIS.—Il est donné avis aux Francais résident ou de passage à Calcutta qu'une souscription pour venir en aide aux blessés des armées françaises de terre et de mer est ouverte à la chancellerie du Consulat Général de France.
Par ordre de M. le Consul, Gérant, du Consulat Général.
Le Chancelier substitué,
R. QUILLET.
Calcutta, 11 Août 1870.

IT is in contemplation, among a considerable section of the Hindoo community of Bengal, to get up a subscription to the amount of Rs. 50,000, in order to secure the services of Baboo Rajendra Lall Mittra, to proceed to England and there represent to the Government and the public the views of the native population on the subject of the proposed local cesses, and other measures contemplated by Government, affecting the welfare of the masses of this country.

WE regret to learn of the death, at Bangalore, after a long illness, of Captain J. G. Image of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers. The deceased officer entered the army in 1852, served in the Crimea with his regiment in 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the siege of Sebastopol and the attack of the Redan, where he was severely wounded when commanding the party carrying the wool bags to fill the ditch. He was mentioned in despatches, and received both the Crimean war medal with three clasps, and the Turkish medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL MALLESON.

WE are sorry to learn from a Madras contemporary, that Colonel Malleson, guardian to His Highness the young Maharajah of Mysore, met with a very severe accident whilst out riding at Mysore, on Monday the 8th inst. His horse took fright at another horse, ridden by a native, suddenly galloping fast, and Colonel Malleson, taken unawares, was thrown and fell upon his head. He was insensible for some time, and was considered in a critical state on the afternoon of the accident.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

"THERE appears," says the "Englishman," "to be some misunderstanding with reference to the export of saltpetre from British dominions. Like coal, or any other article contraband of war, it can be exported, but only to countries not waging war. For instance, it can be sent to Holland, Belgium, Italy, Russia, or America, but not to France, or Germany." If our Calcutta contemporary's version is correct, it is probable that the export of coal to French ports in India will be found to be at present illegal.

THE INFALLIBLE POPE.

WE see it stated in one of our Continental papers that 110 Bishops absented themselves from the sitting of the Council at which the Infallibility was proclaimed, and that they signed a protest against the dogma and then left Rome. A melodramatic circumstance is recorded—"During the announcement of the dogma there was a fearful storm of thunder and lightning." What will our local "Examiner" make of that omen, we wonder?

In Turin on the 23rd July it was reported that under a Franco-Italian arrangement the Pope was to remain in Rome as "half sovereign," and Italy was to pay him a "Civil list."

WAR JOTTINGS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

THE Florence "Nazione" of the 20th July speaks of negotiations which it says had been initiated by England, for the purpose of concluding an alliance with Austria and Italy, on the basis of a maintenance of neutrality and of an agreement to take advantage of the first opportunity to induce the belligerents to lay down their arms. The Cabinets of Florence and Vienna were said to be favourable, and it was expected the negotiations would soon be concluded. It is quite possible that such negotiations were set on foot by England, but a telegram of the 2nd August showed us that a course different from what the "Nazione" anticipated had been followed. That telegram said—"Austria and Italy have armed and have agreed to take a common cause regarding their neutrality and future mediation. England has declined to join."

There were other and more interesting reports of projected treaties.

The Vienna "Presse" of the 23rd July published a Paris letter which asserted that France was seeking to arrange with Russia, that, in the event of being victorious she should have the left bank of the Rhine, and that Russia, as a reward we presume for non-interference and moral support, should be allowed to take Roumania, where a brother of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern is now in power.

The Bologna "Monitore" of the 21st July had a telegram from a "usually well informed source," dated Florence, July 20, stating that France was endeavouring to form an offensive and defensive alliance with Austria, Italy, Denmark, and Spain.

The "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna) of the 22nd July, reporting the arrival of the French ambassador, Prince Latour d'Auvergne, and his reception by the Austrian Emperor, said he had brought with him an autograph letter of Napoleon's, inviting Austria to military co-operation with France.

There seems to have been great enthusiasm among the young Germans in Vienna—the students particularly—in favour of the German cause.

There was a report of the capture of a Hamburg merchant ship, the Christine, at Malta.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE WAR.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

The King of Prussia telegraphs a victorious battle before Metz. The first and seventh Army Corps were engaged. No details have yet been received.

The King of Prussia was proceeding to the battle field.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, 15TH AUGUST, 10 A.M.

Official intelligence has been received to the effect that the Emperor and Prince Imperial left Metz on Sunday at 2 P.M. for Verdun, and that the same afternoon the French army crossed to the left bank of the Moselle.

A despatch from the Emperor dated Longeville, 10 P.M., states that when the passage was half effected the Prussians attacked in great force, but after a battle of four hours were repulsed with great loss.

By British Indian Cable.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH SUBJECTS BY PRUSSIA.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST, 2-55 P.M.

The Official Gazette of Berlin says that the Government will not expel peaceable French subjects from Prussia.

The Corps Legislatif and the Senate have voted an increase in the War Credit of 1,000 millions of francs, and have forced the currency of bank notes up to 2,400 millions.

STATE OF SIEGE IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

Algeria has been declared in a state of siege.
The Cent Gardes have been disbanded.
Disturbances have occurred at Lavillette, a suburb of Paris.
No further news has been received of General Macmahon's forces.
Toul has refused a summons to surrender.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

AN Extraordinary "Bombay Government Gazette," issued late last night, publishes the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality, which appeared in this journal on Saturday last. It also publishes the following important despatch from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State for India, having special reference to the observance of the proclamation in India and the Colonies:—

Foreign Office, 19th July 1870.

His Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K. T., &c., &c.

MY LORD DUKE,—Her Majesty having fully determined to observe the duties of Neutrality during the existing state of war between the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia, and being moreover resolved to prevent as far as possible the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Grace for your guidance, the following rules which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions. Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands on and after the 19th day of July 1870 and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas, six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possession.

1. During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, and in any of Her Majesty's colonies, or foreign possessions, or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead or waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any ship of war of either belligerent, shall after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies, and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter in any port, roadstead or waters belonging to Her Majesty either in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which cases,

A CIVIL SUIT AGAINST JAITHA VULLUBJEE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court a suit was called before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the instance of Narron Sucsaram against Jaitha Vullubjee. It was entered on the list of short causes and claimed Rs. 5,000 as due by the defendant.

On the case being called,

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the defendant and moved that it should be put into the long cause list, and an opportunity afforded to him to file a written statement. The action was for damages, breach of contract, and not accepting certain goods alleged to have been purchased for the defendant.

The Advocate General, who appeared for the plaintiff, remarked that the action was for accepting and refusing to pay hoondees. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant's firm at Barsee drew six hoondees, and refused to pay them.

Mr. McCulloch—But this is not an action on hoondees.

The Judge—I think it is.

Mr. McCulloch—No, my Lord, this is an action to recover the price of cotton which they have not delivered. The agreement was that the defendant was to purchase cotton from them which they were to deliver and for which bills were to be accepted. The plaintiff, having our bills, kept both them and the cotton. Thus we have received no consideration for our bills. The plaintiff wanted to turn the matter into a cash transaction; we decided not to do so, and cancelled the agreement.

The Judge—You say your bills were accepted as against the cotton?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes; but we have not got possession of the cotton.

The Judge—Is there an affidavit to that effect?

Mr. McCulloch—There is no affidavit, and the plaintiff does not allege that we got the cotton.

The Advocate General—We were obliged to sell the cotton on your account and at your risk.

The Judge—The parties are Hindoos, and in all cases of contract between them the universal practice is to require proof of the consideration. The mere fact of a deed being signed and sealed by natives does not dispense with necessity of proving consideration, and there is the decision of Sir Barnes Peacock that the presumption of value received does not arise in the case of a promissory note. Therefore the plaintiff must prove consideration, because he would not be able to recover on the acceptance.

The Advocate General—I shall ask your Lordship o put the case into the long cause list.

Mr. McCulloch—I am quite willing to go on with the case at once.

The Advocate General—It is not for my learned friend to consent, but for your Lordship to direct.

The Judge—But you did not give them consideration.

Mr. McCulloch—I am prepared to show that we did give consideration.

The Judge—There is a question whether they were bound to take the cotton—whether it was bad cotton.

The Advocate General—This Jaitha Vullubjee is the same person who is charged at present before the magistrate with participation in the Aurora frauds; and in all probability, before this case can come on for hearing, he will be committed to this Court for trial.

Mr. McCulloch—There is not the slightest probability of any such thing, and my learned friend has no right to speak of such a matter.

The Advocate General—I have a perfect right to speak of what I find recorded in the public journals. This man has a case pending against him before the magistrate. Of course, my learned friend may be in possession of the magistrate's intention, but I only know what I have read about it in the public journals.

Mr. McCulloch—But you did not read in the public journals that he was convicted, and from what I know of the case there is no probability of such a thing being done.

The Advocate General—I don't read the newspapers through my learned friend's spectacles.

The Judge—He is to be presumed innocent until his guilt is proved, and the magistrate has released him on bail.

The Avocate General—But it does not follow from that he will not be committed for trial, and that he will not be convicted. I shall ask your Lordship, if this indulgence be granted to the defendant——

The Judge—As you will be bound to prove consideration, that will take time, and the case will probably branch out into a long cause.

The case was ultimately adjourned for a fortnight.

MALLIGAUM RACES—1870.

Stewards—Colonel Nuttall, Colonel Houghton, and Captain Probyn, (with power to add to their number.)
Hon. Secy.—H. D. Owen, Captain, Poona Horse.

FIRST DAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

THE MALLIGAUM DERBY.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age. 1½ mile. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Rs. 50 on the 15th of September, and Rs. 75 on the 1st October, when the race will close.

THE WHIM.—For all horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. 1 mile. No penalty on Colonials.

HACK STAKES.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. 10 st. 7 lbs. ½ mile heats. Winner to be sold by auction, any surplus over Rs. 300 to go to the fund. G. R.

THE PONY RACE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 40 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Catch weights over 9 st. 7 lbs. ½ mile. G. R.

SECOND DAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

THE KHANDEISH CUP.—For all horses. Rs. 200 from fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. Weight for age. 1½ mile. A winner once to carry 5 lbs. extra, twice or more 7 lbs. To close and name on the 1st October.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 150 from the fund, with an entrance of Rs. 30. 1½ mile. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10 stone. A galloway of the season allowed 5 lbs. Previous winners of one race 3 lbs. extra, two or more races, 7 lbs. extra.

AUCTION STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. R. C. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st. 4 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 according to value.

CHARGER STAKES.—For *bona fide* untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 10 st. 7 lbs. ½ mile heats. G. R.

THIRD DAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

THE WINNER'S HANDICAP.—Rs. 100 from the fund. 2 miles. Forced for winners at an entrance of Rs. 20 for each race won. Optional to losers at a single entrance. N. F.

THE BEATEN HANDICAP.—For all horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. R. C.

A HURDLE RACE.—For all horses. R. C. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. 10 st. 7 lbs. G. R.

A HURDLE RACE.—For all ponies. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¼ mile. G. R. C. W. over 9st 7 lbs.

THE TONGA STAKES.—For all bona fide Tonga ponies, 13 hands and under. C. W. over 9 stone. Rs. 40 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¼ mile heats.

RULES.

1. The Malligaum races are open to all horses the property of members of the military service, covenanted and uncovenanted civil services, members of regimental messes, members of the Byculla, Bombay and Western India Clubs.

2. Except when otherwise specified, the weights will be one and a half stone in excess of Byculla standard.

3. All horses and galloways to pay a course fee of Rs. 5, winners Rs. 10, untrained horses excepted.

4. No horse shall start (except for the charger and pony race) unless his owner has subscribed Rs. 50 to the fund. In confederacies each must pay that sum.

5. In races where there is a penalty for previous winners, those horses which have won races and have been forced to pay for a winners' handcap shall alone be considered winners.

6. Winners of Charger Stakes and the Pony Races and the Hurdle Races are not bound to enter for the Forced Handicap.

7. No public money will be given unless two horses from different stables start.

8. Entrances, except when specified, to reach the Secretary by noon the day before the race.

9. The Stewards will be guided by the W. I. T. C. rules, except when otherwise specified. Their decision on all points is final. They have power to postpone the races on account of the weather.

10. A percentage will be taken from the public money should the funds not suffice.

11. All horses and ponies to be ridden in colours.

12. Professional riders to carry 7 lbs. extra.

13. Lotteries to take place the day before the race, and to be settled the day after.

14. Horses requiring to be aged or measured to be shown to the Stewards on Saturday the 8th October at such place as they may appoint.

N. B.—The length of the Malligaum course is 1 mile and 272 yards.

H. D. OWEN, Captain, Poona Horse,
Honorary Secretary.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 8th August, to Saturday, 13th August 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,077	6	0
House Rate	19,790	0	10
Municipal Certificate Tax	...	...	...
Police Rate	6,053	3	8
Lighting do.	6,052	12	11
Water do.	6,715	10	6
Hulalcore Cess	7,286	13	11
Market Fees	1,653	9	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	126	12	0
Miscellaneous Fees	936	13	3
Fines and Penalties	78	10	0
Town Duties	5,870	11	2
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	60,642	7	3

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very remarkable work has lately been published, entitled, "The Bible in India; or, The Hindoo origin of the Hebrew and Christian Religions," by M. Louis Jaccolliot, which the author truly says will cause astonishment even in the camp of Free Thought. His theory is that, not only the Hebrew and Christian religions, but the ancient religions of Egypt, Syria, Phœnicia, Greece, Rome, all the legends of antiquity, the Justinian Code, and all the laws which governed ancient nations have been taken from the Hindoo Vedas. How far he has succeeded in establishing his theory can only be judged by a perusal of the book, but he brings forward a formal charge against the missionary societies which ought, I think, to be made public, especially now that Government is endeavouring to form a collection of Sanscrit manuscripts. The following is a correct copy of the entire chapter containing the accusation (Chap. XII.):—

"A WORK OF JESUITISM IN INDIA.

"The Rev. Fathers, Jesuits, Franciscans, strangermissions, and other corporations, unite with touching harmony in India to accomplish a work of Vandalism, which it is right to denounce, as well to the learned world as to Orientalists. *Every manuscript, every Sanscrit work that falls into their hands is immediately condemned and consigned to the flames.* Needless to say that the choice of these gentlemen always falls from preference upon those of highest antiquity and whose authenticity may appear incontestable. What is the object of this act of intolerance and folly? Is it to preserve the few Christians in India from reading these works? No. I affirm that not one of their adepts, who are always of the very lowest caste, is capable of understanding the old sacred language of India, which to-day is only studied by learned Brahmins. Well then! the answer, which would not be given, is very simple, viz., they destroy the book because they fear it, and that they may not hereafter have to encounter it. Oh, they well know, and especially the Jesuits, the value of the works they destroy. Every new arrival receives a formal order so to dispose of all that may fall into his hands. Happily the Brahmins do not open to them the secret stores of their immense literary wealth, philosophic and religious. This destructive mania has borne its fruits, and it is exceedingly difficult, without extraordinary intimacy, to obtain examination of the sacred works of the Hindoo pagoda. The Hindoo priest, who knows his influence over the masses, who is obeyed on a sign by both great and small, cannot imagine but that the Catholic priest has the same power over his compatriots. What do you want with this book? is their ordinary reply—it is not written for your nation, and you but ask me for it, probably, to take it to the mission. And hence it is that the Asiatic Society of Calcutta has not yet been able to collect the entire Vedas, and is not quite sure of the copies it possesses, in which many designed interpolations have been discovered. What wonder? for two centuries has this stupid and barbarous destruction continued, and Hindoos are warned to be suspicious.

"Tell us, good Fathers, what then is your hope from burning thought, now that you can no longer burn our bodies?—to extinguish light? Be well assured it will shine out, in spite of you and your dark and secret operations."

Such are the precise words of this very grave charge preferred against the missionary societies. I enclose my card for your information, and shall be happy to lend you the book if you desire to peruse it.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August 15th.

A VOICE FROM THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is well known to all who have been living in India since the days of the Honorable Company's regime, that under their rule European destitution was totally unknown in the country; but when that sad catastrophe, which we read of in the annals of India, and whose memory—overlooking all minor subsequent émeutes—is still preserved among us as "*the* mutiny," burst forth with all its horrors, the Government of the Honorable Company was then solely dependent on the European for support and protection; the same European who is now-a-days held up to public scorn, and whose only title is "Loafer." The suppression of the mutiny continued under the then existing Government, and it has been already fully recorded in history, how noble and self-sacrificing were the deeds of the Briton, in his capacity both as soldier and civilian. About the end of 1858 the mutiny subsided, when the Government of the Honorable Company ceased to exist, and from this change of ruling powers we may date the advent of European destitution in India, which has ever since continued to be a subject of disgrace and humiliation.

Early in 1859 the peace of the Empire was restored to its original tranquility, and railways and other vast enterprising works sprung up throughout the length and breadth of the land; and in their prosecution and advancement, who could have acted a more praiseworthy part than the working Europeans of all classes?

The Civil Engineer braving the heat of a burning sun in unhealthy jungles, the English mechanic enduring with indomitable perseverance his oppressive toil in its various phases; yet when many of the great works were nearly accomplished, and it was found that natives had—in some measure—become acquainted with the mode of imitating European skill and handicraft, the heads of departments began to expel the European and retain the native; and thus Europeans were sent adrift on the highways of India to seek employment where they might, and failing to find work they became destitute. Hence the term 'Loafer.'

Now, may I not here ask who is to blame for this? Is it the hard-working, persevering European? Most assuredly not. The origin and cause of European degradation may be justly laid at the door of the very person whom that self-same European so faithfully served in former years. If the working European in India is all that his kind patrons attribute to him, such as being idle, drunken, dissolute, and a Loafer, how were our magnificent chain of railways and other great works commenced and constructed? Was it by the genius of the noble savage? I repeat it was not; but that working Europeans were incapable of vicious habits, until the native had become qualified to do their work, and then only was it discovered that they were unworthy of situations of trust—a very convenient means of expelling the European, but not a less dishonorable one.

Now it is well known to all your readers, that the process of skilled labour among the Indian people would have been left as rude in theory and as imperfect in practice as among the South Sea Islanders or New Zealanders, had it not been for the class of Europeans whom I referred to just now as being no longer considered worthy members of society. The Europeans thus thrown out of employment find their way to the Presidency cities, and, as a matter of necessity, must seek shelter in the Strangers' Home.

To the youthful, intelligent European, there can be nothing more heart-rending than this: to be spending the best days of his life in a poor house, and, as to his position in society, to be called a loafer. And to render matters still more painful, his once more fortunate countrymen are the first to laugh at his misfortune, and show forth his case to public ridicule in a heathen land. If he go forth into the city to seek employment, he is told in the different offices that his services are not required; and in many cases he is even refused an audience. He finds those several situations—which he is qualified to fill—are intended for natives, and day after day meeting the same disappointment and rebuke, he sighs in despair of ever again regaining his position in status, and almost forgets what he had once been: the praised and applauded of former days.

After a few months in the Strangers' Home, (which must be considered as a temporary, rather than a permanent, residence), he is turned out on the streets to find food and shelter where he best can. He applies to the Commissioner of Police, and his name is doubtlessly registered on the Commissioner's list; by which he obtains six annas per diem, and for which he is to find himself board and lodging. His food is of the worst and most unwholesome kind, and his lodging is somewhat similar to that of sheep or swine in his own country; but should he be so unfortunate as not to secure a den before a certain hour at night, he is hunted by the police from street to street, and in many cases is brought to Court next morning, as a prisoner to be punished for being alive. These are only a few of the misfortunes now prevalent among the unemployed Europeans in India; but it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when steps will be taken to remedy these disasters, so that the gaunt form of destitution now prevalent may ere long assume the smiling semblance of prosperity, which is the ardent desire of all the inmates of the Strangers' Home.

15th August. ONE OF THEM.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Aug., 7-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Aug., 4-5 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th Aug., 12-22 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Aug., 10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MONGOLIA FROM CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers per s.s. Mongolia were to leave Calcutta on the 14th August:—

For Madras—Capt A S Grove, Mr H Dessa and two children, Mr Stacey, Mr Lecot.
For Galle—Mr John Posner.
For Marseilles—Mr John Beer.
For Southampton—Mrs Theobald, child, infant and ayah, Mr Thos Cudmore, Mr R Hodge, Dr Oliver (R A), Lady Randheer Singh and two children.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—16th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 15th August, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 19 minutes.
Via Turkey, 15th August, 4-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 10 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 16th Aug., 11-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 15th August, 12-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 43 minutes.
Via Turkey, 15th August, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 55 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 15th August, 3-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 49 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 37	0 7
,, Calcutta	9 30	0 39
,, Madras	0 34	0 15
,, Galle	10 0	6 0

ANOTHER TALUKDARI CASE.

A CASE at the instance of Dajiraj against the Collector of Ahmedabad, involving a question as to a taluka was decided in the District Court of Ahmedabad on the 29th of April last by Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, then Judge of that district. In giving his decision Mr. Coghlan said—

In this suit the following facts are neutral ground. Babjiraj Jijibhai, the talukdar of Utelya, a 'Gadi' village, in the Ahmedabad district, died some twenty-four years ago. He had no born issue when he died, but shortly after his demise, his two widows, Jamba and Bai Jiba, were reported to be pregnant, and Government peons were placed at the house as a check on any intended fraud. Jamba was said to have been confined of a son who was named Adesang, and afterwards, Bai Jiba of a son who was named Dajiraj, and is the plaintiff in this action. The taluka was attached on the death of Babjiraj by Government, but subsequently made over to Adesang. Adesang died, and the taluka is now under the administration of Government. The plaintiff Dajiraj now sues and prays that he may be placed in possession of the taluka Utelya which Government now hold as trustee, that he be declared the true son and heir of Babjiraj, and be awarded the amount of profits which have accrued since Government has managed the taluka. The profits were estimated in the plaint at Rs. 60,000, but plaintiff has since accepted the Government accounts, and now claims only Rs. 42,661-6-11. The defendants, the Government of Bombay, have answered that the claim is barred by the Limitation Act, 22 years have elapsed since Babjiraj's death; that in an application for a certificate of heirship and in a contested suit with Adesang, in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen, he had failed to prove his heirship; that other persons claiming to be heirs should be joined in the action; that Government do not hold the taluka as a trustee but as absolute proprietors; that the taluka Utelya is not heritable; that Adesang held the taluka only by favour of the defendants; and that the amount of profit is only Rs. 7,875. The Acting Judge (C. B. Izon) fixed the following issues for trial:—1st. Whether the claim is barred by the Statute of Limitation? 2nd. Whether the estate claimed was heritable or not? 3rd. Whether plaintiff is heir of Babjiraj? 4th. Whether the claim is barred by a previous decision? 5th. Whether any and what amount of profits should be awarded? Judge Izon left the Court after taking some of the depositions. I have well considered the evidence taken before him, and have completed the case. I proceed now to record my finding *seriatim* on the issues. (1) The objection that the suit is barred by the Limitation Act cannot, I think, stand. Exhibit No. 36, a copy of Government Resolution No. 3,885, dated 4th November 1863, para 2, runs thus in reference to a dispute between plaintiff and his alleged brother Adesang for the possession of the taluka, Mr. Peile having proposed a settlement by a committee of Kirtiwar chiefs:—"The only course remains to be for Government to refuse to put either party in possession until one or other has proved himself to be the rightful heir of the deceased talukdar. In the meantime Government will continue to manage the estate as trustee." Here is a distinct declaration of trust. A trustee's possession cannot be adverse to the *cestui qui trust*. I find on this ground that the suit is not barred by the Limitation Act. I think it well, however, to place on record, that putting the question of trust on one side, the possession by Adesang would save the Limitation. (2.) Is the estate heritable? It has been admitted by the Government pleader (No. 126), that as a matter of fact the taluka of Utelya has descended hereditarily for several generations. This raises the presumption that it is a heritable estate. The presumption is strengthened, and the position I think established, by the evidence on record, which uniformly goes to show that talukas, similar to that of Utelya, have always descended from father to son, or male heir, (vide depositions of other talukdars, exhibits Nos. 74-75, and the witness No. 76.) More valuable still is the admission of the Government karkoon, No. 87, called for the defence, who says—"The leases of Koowar, Kot, Gangar, Gamph and other villages are just the same as those of Utlya. The talukdar of Utlya never received the taluka from his ancestors. A son of a talukdar always receives the taluka. I never heard of Government refusing to continue a taluka to a true son." This from a Government servant of experience in talookdari matters, whose veracity is not questioned, is very good evidence for the plaintiff. To the same superior effect is No. 36 above quoted, the Government Resolution No. 3,885, in which the Government determine to manage the estate as trustee until some one "has proved himself to be the rightful *heir of the deceased talukdar*." These words can have no other meaning than that Government at the time of making the resolution considered the estate to be heritable. I do not consider Mr. Peile's award, exhibit 3, as bearing on this question, since, for reasons which will be given when I consider the 4th issue, I hold it and the whole record of the case in which it was passed, to have no bearing on this matter. On the side of the defendants it is argued, but not I think very seriously, that the recital in Bombay Act VI. of 1862, in which talukdari estates are stated "to be held on leasehold tenure determinable at the pleasure of Government," is sufficient evidence that the estate is not heritable, it is not only not sufficient evidence, but is not even *prima facie* evidence that the fact is as stated in the recital, since the Act is of the Local Legislature. The real argument of the Government pleader on this issue is, that the taluka is held on a "lease" (Exhibit No. 85). The document called a "lease" has been read in Court, and appears to be not a "lease," but rather a notice given to the talukdar on the renewal of each term of settlement when the land tax is to be reassessed, it is prepared and agreed to by the collector, the tendering party but is not signed by the talukdar. The "lease" contains several clauses magnifying the rights of Government, and diminishing those of the talukdar. These is, it appears, no instance on record, of a "lease" being enforced, or indeed of a talukdar being evicted for any reason whatsoever. It is natural that the talukdars have not objected to receiving papers which had been so innocuous. I do not look on the receipt of them as implying consent to the conditions they contain. The Government pleader spoke of "counter leases" given by the talukdar to the Collector, there is not one on the record, and on inquiring of him the nature of the document he called a "counter lease," he told me that it was to the "Kabulayet," or assessment agreement, that he referred. I cannot find plaintiff by the conditions of the so called "lease" which, however worded, is unsided, and has never been operative. From the depositions of the talukdars and of the Government karkoon, and from Government Resolution No. 3,885 above quoted, it is I think established that the right of possession of the taluka Uteiya is an heritable estate, subject to the payment of the land tax which Government may assess at its own rate, at the conclusion of a term of settlement. I have referred, as I think section 11 of Act II of 1855 permits me, to Mr. Peile's historical sketch of the talukdars of Ahmedabad (Government selected Record No. 108), but have not based my decision in any degree on the reference, having just a doubt whether the book does come within section 11? Mr. Peile at page 13 writes—"But it is most important to mark that the Honorable Court (Directors E. I. C.) assert no other claim upon the landed property of the Grassias (talukdars) than the common liability to a quota of the cost of Government." At page 15 he references to a "lease" having been submitted to the Remembrancer for Legal Affairs for opinion, he says—"He was not told that the Grassias had immemorial possession when the 'lease' was tendered, nor that it was devised and agreed to by the tendering party only." Again at page 21 Mr. Peile distinctly states the hereditary character of taluka estates. I have no difficulty in finding for the plaintiff on the 2nd issue. (3.) It is necessary now to consider the question raised by the 3rd issue, whether plaintiff Dajiraj has made out his position as legitimate son and heir of Babjiraj? The contention is not that Dajiraj is the illegitimate son of Babjiraj's wife by another man, but that he is a supposititious child. If the former were the case, the presumption would be in favour of legitimacy, it is I think, more so as the matter stands, since supposition of a spurious child is a more difficult affair than for a woman to bear an illegitimate child. In favour of legitimacy, then, is the evidence of the several witnesses Nos. 65-73, who depose either to have been present at the birth, or to have seen Dajiraj exhibited after his birth, or to have seen him at the durbar when a child. It has been objected that the alleged exhibition of the child after birth is violently improbable, and throws discredit on the evidence. It is however not so, if it be remembered that Government peons were stationed at the house to prevent substitution of a spurious child. It was only a natural and provident precaution, to show the infant when born to the people and the peons. The defendant's assertion is that Dajiraj is the son of a Kumbar and was fraudulently palmed off as Bai Jiba's son by Babjiraj. The assertion is quite unsupported by evidence, the alleged father Harjan, witness No. 89, denying all knowledge of the matter, and the witness Bawabhai, No. 114 for the defence, telling a story of no value whatever. The mutual recriminations between Jumba and Bai Jiba, spoken of by several witnesses, are of course not evidence. It is singular that the deposition of Bai Jiba has not been taken by either side. Mr. Wasudev Jugannath states that she is a Purda woman, and he has enough evidence without her's, and the Government pleader has said that her evidence was not wanted for the defence. On this issue I find for the plaintiff that he is the son and heir of Babjiraj Jijibhai of Utelya deceased. (4.) The fourth issue is, whether the suit is barred by a previous decision. The decision pleaded in bar is that of the late Principal Sudder Amin (J. King), in suit No. 418 of 1860. A failure to get a certificate of heirship under Regulation VIII. of 1827, is also alleged in the plaint as a bar, but has not been seriously put forward as such. It is clear from examining the record of the suit No. 418 of 1860, that it was an action brought by Adesang's guardian against Dajiraj's guardian to establish his title to the hereditary land of the taluka, and to prohibit Dajiraj from obstructing his possession. The Principal Sudder Amin threw out the claim with costs, but in his judgment, instead of confining himself to the four corners of the plaint, he recorded his opinion that neither Adesang nor Dajiraj were sons of Babjiraj. This dictum in regard to Dajiraj was obviously of *ultra vires*, and cannot affect the plaintiff in this suit. Moreover the Principal Sudder Amin's judgment and decree are merged in the award made on arbitration by Mr. Peile, and filed and registered in the original court according to law. However, I hold that neither the award, nor any proceedings in case No. 418, have any place in this suit. I must however note that Mr. Narbheram, the Government pleader, has said that the judgment in that case is a judgment in *rem*, and binding as Dajiraj's status as to the whole world. The judgment is not a judgment in rem or at all like one. On this issue also then, I find for plaintiff that the suit has not been shown to be *res adjudicata* (5). On the fifth and last issue the parties are agreed that the amount of profits be taken at Rs. 42,661-6-11. The decree will be, that plaintiff be placed in possession of the taluka as sued out in the plaint, (to which no detail exception has not been taken) and which is now held in trust by the defendants; that he be declared the true son and heir of Babjiraj Jijibhai of Utelya; and that he recover the sum of Rs. 42,661-6-11 from defendants on account of profits accrued during their management. The Government pleader has urged that in any case, Government are entitled to costs in this suit, since doubt was first thrown on plaintiff's legitimacy by family disputes, and by the assertions of Jamba, Adesang's mother. I do not follow the reasoning, or see why plaintiff should suffer for Jamba's acts. Costs of the suit on defendants, with the exception of on the sum of Rs. 17,338-9-1 deducted from the claim for profits.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

MONDAY 18TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

DADABHAI NURSIDAS, APPELLANT, *vs.* THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH, RESPONDENT.

A QUESTION OF TITLE.

MR. SHANTARAM NARAYEN appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradass, Government pleader, for the respondent.

The following judgment of the Court gives the facts of this case:—

Mr. Justice Melvill said—The plaintiff in this case sues for possession of a piece of ground in the town of Broach, alleging that he purchased it on the 29th May 1865, and took possession of it; but that he was served with a notice, and was finally ejected by the defendant, the Sub-Collector of Broach, on the ground that the land belonged to Government. The Sub-Collector's defence was, that under the provisions of Regulation XVII. of 1827, and Act I. of 1865, the land in dispute was liable to the payment of assessment, and that he had taken measures accordingly; that the land belonged to Government, and had not been given to the plaintiff with the sanction of the Collector, as required by section 7, Regulation XVII. of 1827; that it had been lying waste for many years; and that the suit was barred by lapse of time; and that there was nothing to show that the plaintiff's vendors had any title. Such appears to be the substance of the defence, though it is not very clearly or logically expressed. So much of the defence as relates to the applicability of Regulation XVII. of 1827 and Act I. of 1865, to land in towns, and to the right of Government to levy assessment on such land, seems hardly relevant for the papers in the case show that the plaintiff was not ejected because he refused to pay assessment. He was first served with a notice that, as the land was Government land, and he had occupied it without permission, he was to pay ten times the ordinary assessment. The demand was afterwards reduced to five times the ordinary assessment, and the final order of the Collector was that the plaintiff might purchase the ground for two rupees a square yard, but that if he refused to consent to these terms, any building which he might commence would be removed. If it be necessary to express any opinion as to the applicability of statutes, which not seem to have been applied, I would say that a consideration of the general scope and particular terms of Regulation XVII. of 1827 and Act I. of 1865, leads me to the conclusion that these statutes were not applicable to building sites in towns and cities, until Act I. of 1865 was expressly made applicable by Bombay Act IV. of 1868. The real question, and one which appears to me to be raised with sufficient distinctness by the pleadings, is the question of title. The Courts below have found that the plaintiff has failed to prove this title But it has been objected before us that the *onus probandi* has been improperly laid on the plaintiff; that he was in possession until ousted by the defendant; and that, inasmuch as possession is good against all the world except the rightful owner, he is entitled to succeed on the ground of possession only, unless the defendant is able to prove a good title. The applicant's pleader wishes us to affirm this proposition, that it is sufficient for a plaintiff in ejectment to show prior possession, however it may have been obtained and for however short a time it may have been enjoyed. He maintains, if I have understood him correctly, that occupation obtained even by force or fraud, and held for no more than an hour, is sufficient to support the plaintiff's claim, and to throw upon the defendant the task of proving his title. From this view of the law I have often expressed my dissent, and I now do so again. It is opposed to reason and justice, and I can find no authority in support of it. In Doe vs. Dyeball (M. and M., 346), a party had received the key of a house from the lessee of the plaintiff, and held the premises for about a year, when the defendant broke in at night, and took forcible possession. Lord Tenterden, C. J., held that the plaintiff's possession was sufficient to maintain ejectment without any further proof of title. This decision was reversed by the Court of King's Bench, Ashurst vs. Whitlock, (I. L. R. Q. B. I.), in which case Cockburn, C. J., said the same principle was applicable, although the possession of the defendant had not been obtained by actual force, for that "a person being peaceably in possession of a house, a person going in and taking possession without force, commits a trespass, and all trespass implies force in the eye of the law." But I apprehend that I am rightly interpreting these decisions, when I say that they apply only to cases in which the person who is ousted has been for some time previously in peaceable and undisturbed possession—such possession as, being acquiesced in, creates a presumption of title—what the Roman jurists designate juridical possession, as distinguished from mere detention—(Von Savigny on Possession, S. 1., Domat's Civil Law, S. 2134). A mere trespasser, unless his occupation be acquiesced in, acquires no such possession and may be expelled by main force. In Browne vs. Dawson (12 Ad. and E. 624,) the plaintiff was a schoolmaster, who had been dismissed by the trustees, and gave up his room, which was taken possession of by them, and locked up. He speakers strongly deprecated the war, which they said had been forced upon Germany. They had, however, no fear for the result, for "like one man the German nation had risen," and the French would "never hold one inch of German territory."

A PRIVATE letter from Kissingen, under date of the 18th July, says—"Of about 3,000 visitors, including many English families, there are no more than about 200 left, who will all have gone before the end of the week. The war is a great disappointment to families who have come many hundred miles, and after staying a few days are obliged to leave. I need not mention the losses which the poor people here incur by the breaking up of the bathing season. Wiesbaden is quite empty."

THE war, says *Figaro*, has brought a new industry to light, that of two parlour strategists. A map, with little red and white flags, is all that he requires as his stock-in-trade. One of these generals, who was dining out, brandished his fork in the heat of discussion, crying out "I shall fall upon the right wing and the left flank!" To which the mistress of the house, whose whole soul was absorbed in the task of carving chickens, answered, "Why, then, you want at least half a fowl."

THE ENAMELLING BUSINESS IN PARIS.—The "National" reveals some of the secrets of the "enamelling" business at Paris. Recently a lady, well advanced in years, who had renounced the pomps and vanities of the world, was curious to know some of the tricks of this trade, and repaired to a famous professor of the art for rendering her sex "beautiful for ever." Addressing the Parisian "Rachel," she said, "Perhaps you mistake the motive of my visit. I have come to endeavour to repair what is irreparable." "Madame, I am quite at your service," said the enameller. "Well, how do you go to work?" "I employ several methods. If you wish to be done thoroughly, like—(naming a certain great lady), several days of preparation are necessary. Look in this magnifying mirror. You see all the wrinkles and hollows which time has imprinted upon your face. Well, I first fill up these hollows by these fine silken threads, which are carefully laid in each wrinkle, and attached by some adhesive preparation. This taken a very long time, and requires great dexterity of hand. When every wrinkle is thus filled up, I spread over the face one of my preparations, which fixes the threads firmly to the skin, and keeps them all in their place. After that a slight dusting of violet powder, which must be constantly renewed. This process will last for a month, after which it must be repeated." "Well," said the lady, "but during the month, how about washing the face?" "You must not think of washing, nor even blow your nose. That would disturb the position of the threads laid in the crow's feet, madame. The priestess of the Fountain of Youth then details more minutely other less elaborate means of repairing the ravages of time, mentioning various dated dames who had been "rejuvenated" in a most successful manner, equivalent to a new skin, cost only 500 francs, and other minor improvements in proportion.

SPORT IN EASTERN THIBET.

SINCE the arrival of Mr. T. T. Cooper in England, he has been pestered with frequent enquiries as to the chance of sport in Eastern Thibet, one of the countries visited by him in his attempt to open communications between China and India. To reply at once to his numerous questioners, Mr. Cooper writes a long letter to the *Field*, but his account is not likely to induce many sportsmen to pay a visit to Thibet. He says "almost every haunt of the musk deer, Barasinga, and bear is hunted more or less by professional hunters, who earn a good livelihood by selling their musk, hartshorn, and bear's gall to the Chinese merchants, who annually trade to Thibet in search of medicines, amongst the most precious of which are the bears' gall and hartshorn: the former used as a stomachic, and the latter, ground into powder and fried, as a stimulant, which the Chinese say restores youthful vigour to old and debilitated individuals." As Mr. Cooper tells us a little further on in his letter that one pair of horns sells for £45, it is not to be wondered at that the deer are scarce. However, to a lover of beautiful scenery and adventure the country would prove attractive, the snow-capped mountains interspersed with valleys of green sward and waterfalls affording an endless variety of the former, and a fight with the Mongol freebooters, who are thickly scattered throughout the hills, and rarely allow a traveller to pass unmolested, gratifying the taste for the latter.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

COLONEL G. T. HALY has come forward in the columns of *The Field* as a strong advocate for the maintenance of the Government breeding establishments in India, though he is strongly opposed to the system at present in fashion. Instead of exporting thoroughbred sires from England, he would recommend either Arab or Persian sires of the highest caste, and would import only really good mares from Australia and the Cape. He would also encourage native breeding from good mares, by granting the free use of the Government sires in all districts suitable for horse-breeding. He laughs at the idea put forward by the Madras Stud Commission that the expense of the studs is due to the heavy cost of fodder and the absence of natural grazing grounds, as the hurrialee, or Bermuda grass, "the sweetest and most nutritious pasturage for cattle" will grow anywhere, and does not suffer from excessive heat or rain. He concludes his first long letter as follows:—

"In this paper I aim to show that India can and ought to breed horses to supply her own requirements, for the following reasons:

First.—That it would be highly impolitic and imprudent for so great a military empire as Anglo-India to be dependent on foreign markets for so essential a material of war.

Second.—That it behoves the British Government to cherish the remunerative industries of India in a truly paternal spirit, and that horse-breeding is one of those industries.

Third.—That the Commission on Indian studs has come to erroneous conclusions on very mistaken views, in pronouncing against native stud-breeding. And that the charges estimated by the Commission as attaching to studs in India, on the grounds of the necessity of importing thoroughbred horses from England for the studs, and on the need of keeping up artificial paddock pasturage for the greater part of the year, are quite unfounded, and may be dismissed from consideration.

Fourth.—That the studs should be stocked with the highest class of Australian and Cape brood mares, ably selected to insure due size and strength, and mixed with a goodly proportion of high-caste Arabian and Persian stallions.

Fifth.—That by these measures an ample supply of native stud-bred horses, splendid in size, strength, courage, hardiness, docility, and beauty, can be assured to India. And thus a magnificent breed, so made native to the land, be obtained without any impracticable heavy expenses, &c."

DR. SIMSON stated on July 21 in the North German Parliament that the Germans in St. Louis and Baltimore had subscribed 1,000,000 dols. for the wounded soldiers and the widows of those who shall fall in

MR. KOOPMANSCHAP'S VENTURE.

It has been announced by a telegram from America that the first cargo of Chinese coolies enlisted by Mr. Koopmanschap for service in the Southern States of the Union had arrived at New Orleans. The planters no doubt feel that Mr. Koopmanschap is keeping his word, and regard "that which he has done as earnest of the things that he will do." The enterprising Dutchman dipped into the future very boldly last autumn, and saw a vision of American cotton fields prosperously cultivated by thousands of Chinamen imported through his intermediation from the populous towns of the Celestial Empire. He described the vision to enraptured audiences throughout the Southern States, and the planters addressed him in the spirit, if not precisely in the words, used by the thirty chosen prophets, who exhorted Lars Porsena of Clusium to set out for Rome. "Go forth," they said, "go forth, Koopmanschap, go forth, beloved of Heaven. Go and return in glory and bring without delay, to New Orleans, a yellow host of coolies from Cathay." Koopmanschap went, saw, and enlisted some hundred and seventy coolies at Hongkong, and this little consignment has arrived at its destination, but the planters must not be too confident in welcoming the strangers as the *avant couriers* of vast hordes preparing to follow in their wake. We fancy the difficulties and conditions of the task which the American contractor has set himself to perform are not very thoroughly understood either in this country, as a rule, or across the Atlantic. The China coolie trade is the subject of very contradictory statements. Sometimes it is denounced as a colossal iniquity, not less shameful to humanity than the slave trade. Sometimes it is described in Parliamentary blue books relating to the trade as it affects the British West Indies in a very encouraging strain. Then in support of the unfavourable view, the newspapers will contain some shocking story of a mutiny on board a coolie ship, where the unfortunate "emigrants," getting the upper hand of their masters, have murdered captain and crew and escaped back to their own country. Finally to enhance the mystery, we have accounts from time to time of the great eagerness shown by the Chinese in emigrating both to California and Australia, and of their singular prosperity in any foreign country that they colonise. Altogether, to many people, the coolie question must appear an insoluble puzzle, in reference to which it is impossible to find out whether the whole system of Chinese emigration is a blessing or a curse to the world.

The truth is merely a new version of the old story about the gold and silver shield. The coolie trade has two different aspects. Chinese emigration is going on at this moment on two different systems, one of which is healthy and admirably managed, while the other deserves all the hardest language that can be applied to it by the Anti-Slavery Society, and is, in fact, nothing but a slave trade in disguise. Looking at the matter broadly, it is manifest there can be no country in the world which would benefit more than China from the relief afforded by emigration, and in every respects there are no people in the world better adapted to the purposes of emigration than the Chinese. When their enlistment is carried on by fair means, their transport to fresh fields of labour managed with some regard to their comfort on the voyage, and their treatment when they reach their destination in accordance with the bargain made at starting, the coolie trade may fairly claim to be regarded as a philanthropic enterprise. It is carried on under the conditions we describe by the British West Indian Emigration Agency at Canton, on behalf of the British colonies in the West Indies. The coolies are enlisted at an office established in Canton, and managed by an agent who is paid by the West Indian planters, but appointed by, and under the direct orders of the Emigration Commissioners in this country. Coolies who present themselves at the office, are first of all fed if they are starving, as is very often the case, and housed for the night. Next day they receive abundant information concerning the colonies to which the agent is empowered to send them, and the terms of the bargain offered them are minutely explained. If they decide to think about going they may continue to lodge for nothing on the premises attached to the office, from which, however, they are at any time perfectly free to depart, if they change their minds and give up all further thought of emigrating. If they adhere to their intention, they finally receive an advance of money in order that they may provide themselves with necessaries and leave something behind for their relations. The ships in which they are sent away are fitted up in accordance with liberal sanitary regulations. In the colonies to which they are despatched they are protected by scrupulous legislation. Excessive care has indeed been taken in the British West Indies to guard the interests of the coolies, and the labour has thus been rendered more expensive and less useful to the planters than it might have been. But meanwhile a system of emigration wholly unlike this is carried on at the Portuguese colony of Macao on behalf of the Spanish planters in Cuba. As managed at Macao it has become at last a slave-trade, pure and simple. The English newspapers published at Hongkong, or the evidence of any Englishman who has resided in the south of China will abundantly confirm this statement. Every season a small fleet of ships laden with coolies is despatched from Macao to Havana, and the unfortunate emigrants on board have almost in every instance either been kidnapped by open violence along the coast, or entrapped by the false promises of crimps. From Havana the coolies never return. Their treatment on the plantations is said to be that of slaves. The policy which pays their masters best is that of using them up. On board a vessel dispatched with coolies from Macao the preparations and appliances are those of a slave ship. The coolies are kept under hatches, and a few only allowed on deck at a time to obtain the fresh air, without which they would die in the pestilential atmosphere between decks. Across the ship, protecting the quarter-deck and forecastle, are huge barricades; in the cabin a supply of grating can obtain trustworthy information. No such streams return from the agricultural colonies. Emigrants, it is true, find their way back sometimes from the West Indies, but in no great numbers, many of them electing to stay in their new homes at the expiration of their contracts. Chinamen feel, therefore, in reference to their fate, if they venture to go abroad under agricultural contracts, that all the future is dark and suspicious, and they are rarely disposed to run the risk of going at all except under pressure of the severest distress. The difficulties in the way of their enlistment to an extent which might benefit a great country like the Southern States, may be artificial and unreal, but they will be found none the less embarrassing on that account. At Canton there is always a floating population sunk in the depths of extreme misery from amongst which Mr. Koopmanschap may gradually be enabled to collect small numbers of coolies, but the despatch of large consignments unless he betakes himself to Macao and adopts the simple methods of recruitment prevalent in that colony, he will find, we fear, to be practically impossible. The industrial resources of the Chinese Empire are very magnificent, and if foreigners had originally gone to work in the right manner labour might have been obtained from that country in any quantity for service either in the United States or anywhere else, but they did not go to work the right way. They have remained apathetically indifferent to the proceedings by which the crimps and kidnappers of Macao have made the very name of coolie emigration hateful in Chinese ears, and the injurious consequences of that apathy cannot but fall upon any country which in the progress of events may find itself in a position to require the services of emigrants from the Flowery Land.—*The Graphic* of July 23.

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

XIV.—On the Danube.

There is nothing like shooting down the rapid Danube if you care to enjoy a series of panoramic dinners. The company changes as fast as the character of the banks, and from the solid Bavarian to the stately Turk, through Austrian, Hungarian, Serv, Slav, Rouman, Bulgarian, and Russ, you run the gamut of nationalities. The Rhine is the only European river that can vie with it, and the navigable Rhine is purely Teutonic so far as most travellers follow it where it canalizes itself in the Dutch meadows. On the Rhine boats the demure natives suppress themselves among the clouds of cockney tourists who subsidize the administration, and, except for the castles and vineyards and crumbling mediæval towns, you might as well be navigating Windermere or the lower Thames. From the moment you embark on the Danube at Donauwerth, of thirty years' war notoriety, you feel yourself abroad and in a country of possible adventure. Although more courted than in the days when Campbell sang his love song to its desolation, still even in Bavaria and populous Upper Austria it runs between banks much neglected by man. We have ourselves been shipwrecked on its shores beyond reach of human voice and human sympathy, and seen a herd of genuine wild horses toss their heads and gallop off into the woods, scared by the landing of the luggage. There is continual excitement at each fresh stopping-place; it is a feat of rivermanship for the crew to turn the narrow steamer in the arrowy stream, bringing her up handsomely alongside, and the constant splintering of bulwarks and rending of pier-planks testifies to the cheapness of timber. Then there is more of suggestive romance lurking in those solitudes that must have been absolutely savage in the middle ages; nature is still on a tolerably grand scale, and man has always elbow-room. The ruins on the middle Rhine are set so thick as to remind one of a double row of detached castellated villas whose pettifogging owners kept up a rivalry of paltry rascality in taxing the trade of their river. Individual shares of the common imposition must have been as insignificant as the scraps of land that surrounded their premises. The Rhine barons could scarcely have operated on the tusks of a recalcitrant pedlar without the victim's howls being heard by half a dozen of their neighbours. On the Danube the occasional Schloss stood embosomed in endless miles of forest, and tragedies might have been acted and power abused without a whisper of it reaching the free city of Ratisbon or the walls of archducal Vienna. A single abbey like Mölk would enclose in its vast precincts a score of Bornhofens and Nonnenwerths. *Barrenacks*, the monster hotels of Rhineland are conspicuous by their absence, and you can disembark in peace, without finding yourself the cause and prize of a war of touts. On the Upper Danube the steamers, for obvious reasons, are of light draught and modest dimensions, with dining attendance and accommodation on proportionate scale. The cuisine is genuinely German. The soup is water, which is the more surprising that the beef which follows has been boiled to rags; there are Brodbignagian veal cutlets and Lilliputian fowls, pickles and potato salads, while plums and cherries, served with the meat, do duty for absent vegetables. The Germans are not an exacting people, and the cultivation of cookery has by no means kept pace with that of music and philosophy. They are more gluttons than gourmets, and they enjoy eating according to their limited lights; but their conception of luxury lies rather in quantity than quality. A light brightens up in the dull eyes of worthy Burgermeister Schmidt, of Passau, and as he seats himself at the board you see him stealthily rub his hands under the table. The burgermeister's full visage tells of good living, as his heavy under-lip does of a taste for it; the child by his side would be his living image were it not that he has less developed cheeks and not quite so many chins; and his helpmeet's looks have assimilated to his thorough congeniality of sentiment and a common absence of expression. The family party set themselves in for hard eating; the child toiling after his seniors through radishes, cucumbers, everything hard and unwholesome, like a young hippopotamus wallowing in the track of its parents. Even our own civic councillors show advantageously by the side of men trained from the cradle on a regimen like that, and the German nation is only saved by its liquid frugality. Were it to eat as it would like to do, and forswear exercise as it does, thought must merge utterly in animal instincts, and chronic torpidity be the *summum bonum* of its Epicurean philosophy. As it is, it is no wonder speculation is so much more common than action—that the young men dream dreams while those of advanced in life have horrible nightmares. We more advanced in life have horrible nightmares. We do not generalize hastily from an individual instance. The whole dinner is indigestible; stringy beef, hard veal, sweets, pickles, and salads; and the whole party is as busily at work as our friends from Passau. Pass their fest in review when they come round again, and you will see that not one of them is booted for exercise, except a couple of medical students on a botanizing trip, who came on board at the last landing-place, with green herb cases slung to their shoulders holding their weeds and wardrobes. To make things pleasanter and promote digestion, the native element being immeasurably in the ascendant, you dine below with carefully secured windows instead of under an awning on deck, and the waiters glide in at half-opened doors, as if fearful of admitting the angels of death and rheumatism. The cup of black coffee and the rancid cigar are poor substitutes for the blessed breath of heaven, and on the whole you say in your haste a thorough German dinner is the most melancholy and unsatisfactory of meals.

But the Danube dinners below Vienna are not German but cosmopolitan. The upper river, it must be confessed, has the advantage in scenery, and there is little that is striking in landscape between the heights of Buda and the Iron Gates. Yet even the landscape is fascinating in early spring, when the stream is in flood; when you trace a chain of lakes through banks that delight your eyes with their intense verdure; and the peoples, in the primitive discomfort and picturesque barbarism of themselves, their manners, costumes, dwellings, and agriculture, are preparing you ever-increasing surprises. You recognize that you are dropping down gradually from the civilization of the West towards "the splendour and havoc" of the East. Roads and rotations of crops go gradually out of fashion; implements and vehicles disengage themselves from mechanical complications, and resolve themselves into their original and least serviceable shape. The loftier order of the loom gives place to skin and hide, and each man becomes his own tailor and furrier. The Moslem women veil themselves in cotton, and the Christian women mask their features in ever-thickening mud. The cottages are constructed of the same material, and there is nothing but the church spires or the minarets to point to the villages from mud banks. The strange countries you skirt contribute strange specimens of their aristocracy to your living freight. When you sailed from below the bridge at Pesth—we will presume you took rail to Pesth from Vienna—your fellow-passengers were a motley party enough, and, perhaps, in no journey in the world are you likely to find yourself in so mixed a company. Fair-haired Teutons and swarthy bright-eyed Magyars are of course the staple of the society, but pretty nearly every speech is represented at the dinner table, and there is a most republican blending of ranks. There is a Russian Grand Duke, travelling *incog.* as Prince of Perm, although his face has been too familiar in Vienna for the last fortnight for his suite to attempt to keep his secret. There is a chief from the Caucasus, kisman and lieutenant of Schamyl, whom the Russians have dispossessed and done their best to beggar, who regards the Grand Duke with no friendly eyes. There is the French First Secretary of Legation on his way to Therapia, lamenting his banishment from the Boulevards to the Bosphorus. There is Mdlle. Zitti on her way to the opera-house at Odessa. Mdlle. Zitti thinks she has the greater cause for sorrow of the two, and they mingle their sighs and inaugurate a platonic friendship under the distrustful eyes of Mdlle. Zitti's well-padded parent and guardian. There is M. Isidore Caumartin, in frock coat, white waistcoat, and patent leather boots, and Madame in elaborately ribboned cap, crimson tartaned silk, and grey mother-of-pearled bottines. M. Caumartin, talkative enough on promiscuous topics, wraps the mission that takes him to the East in impenetrable mystery. You renew your acquaintance with him later, when you enter a general shop in Pera to purchase a tooth-brush. You have her Britannic Majesty's new consul at Trzeroum greatly exercised still as to whether the means of living in tolerable comfort in exile is the good thing he thought it when he agitated for the appointment. You have a Jew banker from the same city, in velvet waistcoat, diamond studs, and carpet slippers, doing his best to ingratiate the consul by letting him taste the toadying that waits on power. You have an Armenian merchant from the city on a sacred pilgrimage to the cradle of his faith, and a tall Russian bishop whose fingers crook instinctively into the act of benediction, with a couple of squat satellites. You have English officers going to India, Austrian officers to Transylvania, some early Viennese patients for the baths of Mehadia, and an American couple bolting round by Sebastopol, Constantinople, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Athens, that they may keep a family appointment in Madrid six weeks later. Besides these, notorieties come on board as the steamer goes ahead, and have always the made well-informed acquaintances, who either have the history of all the riparian personages at their finger ends, or else have marvellous talent in improvising the scandalous. His Highness the Servian Prince, cousin of the reigning house, with his tall muscular figure, long brawny fingers, and wild eye that flashes with the slightest excitement, looks like the ancestral swineherd lacquered over with the thinnest possible French polish. He had his uncle assassinated for a heritage, and his wife poisoned on a misunderstanding—so you hear—and these are but a couple in the long roll of his crimes, and not the basest or blackest. Very likely his Servian highness may be an injured and much calumniated man, or may be charged with the sins of another member of his family or of a rival house. But there is no smoke without fire; and if half the tales these gentry of the Lower Danube tell of each other be true, the most inveterate western rou might get "wrinkles" in dissipation in the Principalities, and the sharpest city practitioner might go home shorn. The bronzed, sharpfeatured Wallachian colonel who talks French with the volubility if not the accent of a native recounts with appropriate comments the political fredaines of the member of Prince Charles's household who is sitting opposite, and vents his Rabelaisian humour on the antecedents of the rich boyar who came on board at Orsova on his wedding tour. The minister remarks the direction of his eye, and takes an early opportunity of explaining how the colonel, expelled for political misdeeds, had berthed himself snugly in a cronyiership at Homburg, whence he had been expelled for slipping napoleons down his coat sleeves, and had only been recalled from still more discreditable pursuits, when the succession of a relative enabled him to satisfy the Minister of Justice. It will be seen there is a fund of anecdote circulating at the table, with all the piquancy of intense and vindictive personality. Whether people believe their own stories or not they certainly do not suffer them to *gener* their social intercourse. You see the gentleman who enlightened you as to the skeletons in the Servian's cupboard intriguing for an introduction to that Wallachian warrior sips his potentate, while the Wallachian warrior sips his coffee, on decks in an amicable tête-à-tête with the perjured and venal minister. Before the party breaks up, you would say it was a happy family united in mutual regard and respect, and doubly endeared by the apprehension of the approaching separation. You have collected a sheaf of cards that will ensure you—their owners pledge themselves—a hospitable welcome in half the cities of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. You address the Erzeroum Jew by his surname short; you call M. Caumartin "Isidore"—even "Mon cher Isidore," in a moment of effusion; the Russian bishop has given you his benediction, the Armenian his carte de visite, while it is only by a feat of unrivalled adroitness you elude the French diplomat's embrace when he proposes to clasp you in his arms and salute you on both cheeks. The last meal on board has been quite a touching ceremony. Mdlle. Zitti and several of the gentlemen have been melted into tears: the Prince of Perm has made a little speech with much affability; the Greek bishop, floundering in his French, stopping his oratory prematurely, has sat down, overcome by his feelings, and the expressions of regret at leave-taking are much more genuine than they are after most dinner parties. The consciousness of mutual frailties is perhaps the touch of nature most likely to make the world kin.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SUICIDE OF M. PREVOST-PARADOL

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

M. Prevost-Paradol, the French Envoy, has committed suicide at Washington. He shot himself with a pistol. It is supposed that he was labouring under temporary insanity. Yesterday he was quite ill from the effects of the intense heat.

There is much speculation as to the cause of M. Prevost-Paradol's suicide. The evidence yesterday before the Coroner failed to elicit any explicit information on the condition of his mind, and the jury found a verdict that he killed himself while labouring under temporary aberration of mind. He bought pistols on Tuesday, and gave a letter to M. Jardin, Chancellor of Legation, saying he should open it if any accident happened. M. Jardin gave evidence that he opened it after the suicide. He asked M. Jardin to see to sending his family home if any accident happened. M. Jardin also testified that M. Paradol's mind appeared affected by the hot weather. Public belief is that the sudden change in European affairs tended to cause the suicide, M. Paradol's friends, MM. Thiers, Favre, and others, being in opposition to the Emperor. In conversation on Tuesday with a friend in Washington, M. Paradol spoke of this, saying his friends would believe he knew Napoleon's warlike intentions before leaving France, and would accuse him of bad faith. Since M. Paradol's arrival the change in Europe has profoundly impressed him.

ENGLISH FEELING ON THE WAR.

One interesting feature in the excitement caused in this country by the war on the Continent is the manifestation it has produced of the desire of everybody in the United Kingdom to render some assistance to one or other of the belligerents. With the exception, however, of the two soldiers who crossed the Channel in an open boat from Dover to Calais and placed their services at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon, the interest displayed in the coming struggle takes the form of either warning or advice. For instance, in a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees of the County of Edinburgh, which appears in the *Scotsman*, it is stated that Mr. Charles Cowan proposed "that the meeting should send a memorial to her Majesty's Government, praying them to use every means consistent with the honour and safety of the country for the preservation of peace and the restoration of harmony between France and Prussia." Sir James Baird thought that the course proposed by Mr. Cowan might hamper the hands of Government at the present crisis, and so the gentleman withdrew his motion, which is much to be regretted. We can conceive no more sublime spectacle than the two hostile armies, drawn up in front of each other on the banks of the Rhine, each man's finger on the trigger of his needle-gun or chassepot, when between the two mighty hosts dashes in a special messenger, despatched post-haste from Downing-street, bearing the memorial of the Road Trustees of the county of Edinburgh, endorsed by a few judicious words from Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone. The effect would be electrical, the two armies would burst into tears, embrace each other all round, slink back to Paris and Berlin, and—may we venture to say so?—the Spanish difficulty would be solved by the elevation of one of the Road Trustees, probably Mr. Cowan himself, to the throne at Madrid.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ARRIVALS FROM THE RHINE.

The Hull correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* (July 22) communicates the following notes about the exodus of English tourists and school-children from Germany, and the effect of the war on the shipping trade of the Humber:—

Shortly after midnight on Wednesday, Messrs. Ringrose' steamer Seaphore, Captain Riches, arrived in the Humber Dock at Hull, having on board a large number of English passengers, whom the disturbed state of affairs abroad is driving home. The Seahorse is a regular trader between Hull and Rotterdam, and among the passengers taken on board at the latter port were about a score of school-children, who had come down the Rhine from various places where they had been at school. Some of these children relate that they were unceremoniously turned out of their school premises by the soldiers, who at once occupied the places vacated by the little ones. The Rhine, they state, was their only means of transit, the railway lines along the banks of the river having been torn up. The telegraph wires had also been cut. The up-Rhine traffic on the Rhine was completely stopped on Saturday last, and an order was at the same time issued stating that no downward traffic could be permitted after Wednesday. The noble river is now, therefore, instead of being crowded by tourists from England and other countries, left utterly desolate, not a single craft being allowed to pass either up or down. This will prevent the fine fruit which usually at this season, and for some months to come, finds its way to England being taken down to the ports, as there are now no means of transit, even if the populations there were not too busy preparing for war to attend to its ingathering. From Sunday to Wednesday the most unusual activity was perceptible upon the river, but it is said that many hundreds of English people—tourists,—men of business, and school-children—are left behind, without any method of reaching neutral territory. One of the passengers by the Seahorse was at Schieveningen on Tuesday afternoon, and he states that heavy firing was heard out at sea. Great excitement prevailed amongst the inhabitants, hundreds of whom hastened to the beach to listen to the cannonading, which they supposed arose from an engagement between French and Prussian war vessels somewhere off the Dutch coast. The circumstance was mentioned as the *Seahorse* passed through Hellevoetsluis on her way home, and the tide surveyor there informed them that firing had been heard at that port, from the frequency and power of which they supposed that six or eight ships were engaged. Another of the passengers was an English horse dealer, who just before the declaration of war purchased twenty horses in Prussia. These he wanted to bring into Yorkshire, and he therefore prepared to get them to the Rhine that he might get them to Rotterdam for embarkation to England. Before he could reach the river the declaration of war had been made, and meeting a regiment of Prussian soldiers, the officers appropriated to their own use thirteen out of the twenty-horses.

THE MITRAILLLEUSE.

The mitrailleuse appears, from the mystery with which it is shrouded in France, to cause a deal of interest. There is one of these guns, however, in England, and it is at the present time deposited in the Royal Arsenal Store-room for the purpose of being put through a series of experiments under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee, of which Colonel Hayman is the secretary. Only a very favoured few have ever seen the gun as it stands cased in leather securely buckled up, and covered over all with a piece of tarpaulin. As yet not many experiments have been made, and it is not long since it had to be returned to the manufactory of Mons. Montigny, of Brussels, whence it was first obtained, to be repaired; some of the complicated springs, which appear to be detrimental to its general efficiency, having been broken in the first series of tests it was put through. So far the committee have not considered the gun practically superior to anything yet in use. The mitrailleuse, in size, is about four feet long, and in appearance, at a short distance, when mounted on its small field carriage, very much like an ordinary 6-pounder. On closer inspection, it is noticed that the gun is bored and rifled with 37 holes of the diameter of the ordinary service rifle barrel, all the holes radiating from the centre; and the breech, though very different to other fieldpieces and very novel, is still very simply constructed, and square built. The mode of firing is to drop into the chamber in front of the breech a circular plate of three-eighths of an inch thick, resembling a section, cut off the muzzle end of the gun, which contains in each hole a cartridge and ball, much resembling that in use for the Snider, and when that is done one turn of a crank at the side of the breech-box close up the breech and forces the cartridges into their chambers ready for firing. The firing is then effected by the turning of a common crank handle on the opposite side which forces the needles forward, as in our needle-guns, and the whole of the 37 charges may be fired either singly or altogether at the will of the man in charge of the handle, who has only to turn it one degree for one shot, or make a perfect revolution with the handle to cause all the charges to explode simultaneously, or at least so nearly so as to render the volley apparently simultaneous. The whole time occupied in loading and firing is only 3 seconds, as those plates are kept already charged and fit for service in the two axle-tree boxes attached and in a limber, all of which are fitted up with compartments to receive them, and the plates are removed by grasping a simple bow handle fixed on the edge. On the gun being discharged by the turning of the handle the breech block is rapidly drawn back and the steel plate is lifted out with a lever apparatus attached and cleared of the cartridge cases by another instrument, so as to leave it ready for filling again. The experiments hitherto made tend to show the mitrailleuse can do all that is claimed for it, but it is suggested that if the 37 shots were fired to scatter wider afield it would be a far more effective arm. There are two American guns of a similar principle, firing 10 shots each, in Woolwich Arsenal, and experiments are to be made with these as well.—*Standard.*

THE PRUSSIAN LINE OF DEFENCE.

Prussia, as the representative of the North German Confederation, possesses nine fortresses of the first rank. Upon the Rhine she has Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne; on the Elbe, Königstein and Magdeburg; also Stettin on the Oder; Posen, on the Wartha; Dantsic, at the mouth of the Vistula; and Königsburg, on the Pregel. All these fortresses are upon Prussian territory, except Mayence in Hesse, and Königstein in Saxony. The fortresses of the second order are Sarrelouis, Wesel, Minden, Erfurt, Torgau, Spandau, Gloyau, Glatz, Neisse, Duppel, Kiel, Stralsund, and Colberg. The fortified places of the third rank are Wittenburg, Korel, Kustrin, Grandenz, Swinemünde, and Pillau. There are also other fortified points, such as the earthworks round Dresden, the bridges of Dusseldorf, Marienburg, and Dirschau, the mouths of the Weser and the Elb, and the port of Momel.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—In *The Times* of Saturday (16th July) I observed in the news from the Cape a statement, communicated by Sir Thomas Maclear, the astronomer, that one Mr. Anderson, commanding a vessel bound from Zanzibar to the United States, had informed him, on or before the 14th of March, that Dr. Kirk, the Consular agent at Zanzibar, had informed him that he had had a recent letter from Dr. Livingstone, who was quite well and about to proceed northwards.

Sir Thomas Maclear had, indeed, communicated the same to me; but I at once saw that the story was false, for I had in my possession a letter from Dr. Kirk *of two months' later date than the 14th of March*, in which he could give me no information whatever respecting the great traveller.

Since then I have again heard from Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, dated June 4, a copy of which letter I enclose.

I have for some time, and in concluding the geographical Session, announced to all concerned that for at least eight months we did not expect to hear any definite news respecting Dr. Livingstone, inasmuch as the supplies and canoes to be sent to him and the answers to letters could not be obtained for a long period.

I allude to those supplies which were obtained from Her Majesty's Government, and which only left England a few weeks ago.—Yours, &c.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

"British Agency and Consulate-General,
Zanzibar, June 14, 1870.

"Dear Sir Roderick,—As I see so many false tales regarding Dr. Livingstone reach you, I only write this line to say that there is nothing authentic known of him here, and not even a rumour of his having been heard of.

"There is a general impression among the Arabs, founded, I believe, on the information contained in his last letters (May, 1869) that he has gone north.

"I have sent assistance to the porters and men who had been delayed through deaths among their number by cholera, and urged the Arabs at Unyammezi to push the stores on without delay.

"Communication with the interior has been stopped by the rains, which are now at an end, but no caravan sets out for yet a month, and then I shall send on the letters that have come to the doctor's address.—Ever yours truly,

"JOHN KIRK."

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The sixty competitors for the Queen's Prize paraded according to instructions, and the orders against tampering with the ammunition supplied to them were carefully explained before they went to the ranges, so as to avoid the possibility of questions arising such as those which unhappily it was necessary to determine last year. The competition was exceedingly close—much closer than in 1869, when Corporal Cameron was five marks ahead of the second on the list—but the winning score, 66, was five points less than the score, 71, which then carried off the Queen's Prize. The hero of the meeting of 1870 is Private Humphries, of the 6th Surrey, a name hitherto unfamiliar in Queen's Prize competitions, but an exceedingly steady, quiet shot, who has now made his mark, and will, doubtless, be heard of again. As soon as his score was known he was seized upon in the approved fashion, borne off to the Council tent to have his rifle tested, and, as soon as the verdict was delivered in his favour, was remounted upon the shoulders of his admiring supporters and carried off to make the tour of the camp, preceded by the emblem of victory and the strains of martial music. A curious circumstance transpired in connexion with Sergeant Mortlock, of the Victorias, who made only one point short of the winning score. A month before he competed with other members of his own regiment for a place in the squad which was to represent them at Wimbledon, and failed to make a sufficient number of marks. A vacancy, however, occurred later in this squad, and, being known to be a reliable shot, he was chosen to fill up the place. Thus the man who, one month, could not even surpass the members of his own corps in shooting, a month later was within a single mark of carrying off the Queen's Prize. The detailed scores, as issued by the Statistical Department, in this competition are as follows:—

The Queen's Prize.—Second Stage.

Private Humphries, 6th Surrey, 66 points, winner of £250, Gold Medal, and Badge of the National Rifle Association.

	Points.
Lieut. Eddison, 7th W. York	65
Sergt. Mortlock, 1st Middlesex	65
Pri. Burton, 26th Middlesex	65
Capt. Rimington, 2nd London	63
Lieut. Blundell, 1st Lancas	63
Lieut. Menzies, 1st Edinburgh	62
Pri. Cameron, 1st Edinburgh	62
Corp. Ingram, 3rd Lanark	62
Corp. Peake, 6th Lancashire	61
Pri. M'Cubbin, 3rd Ayrshire	61
Capt. Wright, 3rd Cheshire	61
Pri. Wells, 1st West Yorksh	60
Private Doe, 1st Middlesex	59
Col-Sergt. Daniel, 1st Wark	59
C. Sergt. Arrowsmith, 1st Gloc	59
Private Macrone, 1st Surrey	59
Private Oliver, 18th Kent	59
Col.-Sergt. Grahame, 2nd Wilts	59
Corp. Hewison, 16th Middlesex	58
Corp. Mundell, 22nd Middlesex	58
Sergt. Holmes, 6th Lancashire	57
Private Young, 1st Herts	56
Corp. Andrews, 26th Kent	56
Capt. Peal, 11th Middlesex	56
Col.-Sergt. Hayes, Lon. R. B.	55
Private Smith, 1st Edin.	55
Pri. Bushelle, 22nd Middlesex	55
Ensign Baynton, 5th E. York	55
Private Fraser, 3rd Inv	55
Captain Dean, L. R. B.	54
Private Wyatt, L.R.B.	54
Private Hill, 18th Derbyshire	54
Sergeant Little, 3rd Glo. Art	53
Private White, 1st Gloucester	53
Private Morris, 1st Hants	52
Private Cory, 15th Middlesex	52
Corp. Smith, 12th Cheshire	51
Private Sprost, 15th Middx	50
Sergt. Archer, 4th L. of W.	49
Sergt. Humphrey, 20th Mid	48
Private Paterson, 1st Midloth	47
Sergt. Hawley, 1st Edin	47
Private Chapman, L.R.B.	46
Major Arnold, 2nd Surrey	45
Corp. Yeomans, 36th Ches.	45
Private Williams, 11th Glam	45
Col.-Sergt. Smith, 9th Surrey	43
Sergt. Wright, 6th Essex	42
Sergt. Barret, 1st Dorset	42
Col.-Sergt. King, 1st Dorset	36
Corp. Dodd, 35th Cheshire	36

Retired.

L.-Corp. East, 36th W. Y.	—
Ensign Belfrage, 1st Edinb	—
Cor. Whitehead, 6th N.Y.	—
Sergt. Tarn, 4th Durm	—
Private Brotherton, 3rd Glos	—
Corp. Tyrrell, 1st N'hampton	—
Private Stackpole, 2nd Middx	—
Capt. Waller, 11th Middlesex	—

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	Rs. 1/1d.	do.
" 3 do.	Rs. 10 9/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	Rs. 10 1/4d.	do.
" demand	Rs. 10 1/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	Rs. 10 1/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	Rs. 10/3d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	Rs. 10/3d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 13th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4 "
3	do.	1/10 5/8 "
2	do.	1/10 1/2 "
1	do.	1/10 1/4 "
On demand		1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/10